UNITED
NATIONS

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Economic and Social Council

Distr.
GENERAL

E/C.2/1993/2/Add.4
16 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS
18-29 January 1993
Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

QUADRENNIAL REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, CATEGORIES I AND II

Quadrennial reports, 1988-1991

Reports submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968

* E/C.2/1993/1.

92-83725 3719f (E) 250293 02/03/93

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DISABLED PEOPLES' INTERNATIONAL

(Category II)

As a consumer movement, Disabled Peoples' International has as its organizational mandate the third of the three tenets of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons: the realization of full participation of disabled persons in social life and development and of equality.

While DPI justifiably describes itself as a self-help movement, it is well aware that the goals of integration can only be achieved in collaboration with all sectors of society, including those individuals who make legislation and carry out policies. The cooperation between the Economic and Social Council and DPI over the past four years has been of less significance financially than it has been in terms of raising public awareness and changing the attitudes that hinder integration. With the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons and the World Programme of Action, the United Nations provided its fundamental endorsement to a view of disabled persons as full and equal participants of their community; language couched in charity was transformed into an expression of human rights. In the past four years, DPI member organizations, established primarily during the Decade, are capitalizing on the global trend to effect change within their own countries.

DPI's expanding membership, from 72 countries four years ago to approximately 100 today, indicates the success of DPI in developing a grass-roots response to the World Programme of Action. The changing political climate in Europe and in the Middle East has had a direct impact on its growth in those regions. DPI accepted its first member from Eastern Europe in 1991, and the DPI affiliates are eager to establish a regional office. It will likely not be long before the fledgling organizations follow the trend of their other DPI members and transform the philosophy of the Programme of Action into concrete plans for legislative change. DPI's own national membership surveys, as well as a United Nations Decade survey, confirm that the vast majority of DPI members are lobbying for more inclusive government policies.

The focus on the Decade and the Programme of Action becomes very evident when some of the themes of the regional training seminars held in Asia/Pacific, Africa, Europe, North America/Caribbean, and Latin America are reviewed. They have been: Equalization of opportunities through community-based services, From care to self-help: community-based approaches to equalization of opportunities (organized in collaboration with ESCAP), The implementation of the United Nations World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, Legislative change, and Human rights and disability.

In each case, the strategy of DPI was to inform representatives of the disability movement who would in turn take responsibility for the information flow to the grass roots. In most regions this process is further encouraged through other areas of training and programmes to legislate equality rights, for which practical steps and advocacy training is offered. In Asia/Pacific,

the ongoing collaboration with ESCAP has lead to the regional endorsement of a second Asia/Pacific decade of disabled persons, which is intended to fulfil some of the aspirations defined by disabled persons in the first Decade. The Latin American region published the World Programme of Action in a special edition of its newsletter to ensure widespread access to this important advocacy tool.

On the international level, DPI has sent numerous reprsentatives to meetings of the United Nations, including the Inter-Agency meeting held annually in Vienna; meetings regarding human rights, in particular as pertains to the rights of persons with mental disabilities; and meetings with the Vienna Division for the Advancement of Women, through which it encouraged the inclusion of disabled women in its programmes. The DPI's Women's Committee helped to facilitate the organization of an experts meeting of disabled women in 1991.

DPI played an active role in the experts meetings on the Decade, (Stockholm, 1987; Finland, 1990, and Vancouver, United States, 1992). It also participated in a working group to draft the Standard Rules of Equalization of Opportunities and DPI attended the General Assembly on an annual basis in order to provide its perspective on the Decade and other relevant areas.

DPI membership has further benefited from direct contact with United Nations organs. For instance, DPI has co-hosted training seminars with the ILO in each of the regions. In southern Africa, the ILO has made a long-term commitment to the training and employment of disabled women. DPI members have also worked with the WHO in the planning of community-based rehabilitation programmes and in reviewing language use. Recently, the DPI-Africa chairperson participated in a meeting on community-based rehabilitation with WHO, UNDP, UNICEF and the ILO. Several DPI members are receiving direct support through UNESCO. While DPI is very pleased with the remarkable progress made through its cooperation with these United Nations bodies, it is still looking forward to the full integration of disabled persons in their regular programmes and projects.

DPI is particularly grateful to the Economic and Social Council for the financial support it has provided in the past four years to DPI's international activities. They include DPI's very successful World Congress, which was held in Vancouver in 1992 in conjunction with "Independence '92" and the research on income-generating enterprises being conducted in collaboration with the Walter Dinsdale Centre.

As the Decade comes to a close, it is clear that one of the greatest achievements of the past 10 years has been the establishment of a true movement of disabled persons. DPI appreciates the collaboration of the Council in making this possible.

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION (IEC)

(Category II)

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is the world authority for standards in the electrical and electronics industries. Its standards encourage technological progress and promote compatibility of goods and services in the electrical and electronics fields. They are used as a basis of national rules and standards in more than 100 countries.

IEC currently has 43 member countries. The most recent are Singapore (1990), Malaysia (1991), Thailand (1992) and Luxembourg (1992).

Cooperation with the United Nations and its agencies

In the past three years, IEC has participated in and observed the work of the following United Nations agencies, in particular through various technical countries: International Telecommunications Union (especially in coordinated standards programmes); WHO; World Intellectual Property Organization; ILO; UNCTAD; UNESCO; UNIDO; ECE - in particular, through work on information technology; IAEC and GATT, in support of eliminating technical barriers to trade. During the same period, IEC cooperated with the United Nations itself in the field of electronic data transfer under the aegis of ECE.

Other issues

In conjunction with the International Standards Organization, IEC is currently studying the question of introducing environmental concepts into its standards programmes through its Strategic Advisory Group on the Environment. Furthermore, in response to public concern on environmental issues, the IEC Council called on its technical committees to include an assessment of the impact on the environment of any new technical work item submitted to IEC.

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM INDUSTRY ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION (IPIECA)

(Category II)

IPIECA has a very active Climate Change Working Group, and the international negotiations towards a Framework Convention on Climate Change, under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, have been the mainstream event on which the Group has been focused. Since February 1991, IPIECA has been represented at, and reported on, each of the Committee meetings. In addition, it has continued to attend all plenary meetings and the Science Working Group meetings, at which the key work on greenhouse gas emission inventories is taking place.

In 1991 IPIECA held a workshop in Lisbon which brought together eight internationally recognized experts and a group of 11 IPIECA observers. The workshop covered the fields of science, economics, energy and environment and policy. It defined research options and appropriate institutions for potential industry sponsorship, especially in socio-economic policy planning. The success of the workshop culminated in a broader-based symposium through which industry information and viewpoints will be shared and discussed with an audience involving key players in the international debate. The symposium - Climate Change: a petroleum industry perspective - will be hosted by Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi. The proceedings, which will be distributed in late 1992, will place on record the information provided by the wide interests and geographical perspectives of industry and institutional speakers at the symposium.

The IPIECA Global Climate Working Group organized two other technical seminars on the global climate issue, both within the context of regular IPIECA meetings. The first, hosted by Pertamina in Indonesia, took place in September 1991 and drew together information on the science, energy and economic aspects of the issue. It provided a valuable opportunity to have South East Asian perspectives, through presentations from institutions in China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Singapore and Thailand. The second, to be held in Caracas, in February 1992, will focus more sharply on energy efficiency-related aspects and provide information on industry and government initiatives in Brazil, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela. The keynote address will be delivered by the Deputy Secretary-General of OPEC, and regional perspectives will be provided by representatives from Brazil, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela. Regional overviews will be provided by the Latin American Organization for Energy, CONCAWE (Europe), American Petroleum Institute and Petroleum Association of Japan. A furtner seminar, in preparation for the Malaysia meeting in September 1992, is being designed to add the dimension of reflections since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

Working Group on cleaner production/waste minimization

The Working Group has met three times during the year. The main focus of activity has been the preparation process for the cleaner production seminars. The first 1991 meeting was held during the seminar in Indonesia and involved presentations of case studies from the exploration, production, transportation, refinery distribution and marketing sectors. Copies of the presentation slides have been made available to several external organizations. Preparations for a second seminar, which will take place in Malaysia in September 1992, are already well advanced. Papers and presentations on this occasion will explore in more depth the application of cleaner production concepts to several key areas of petroleum and petrochemical activities. This will include refinery effluents, product storage, natural gas production and the production of Methyl Tertiary Buthil Ether and ethylene/polyethylene.

The American Petroleum Institute published Waste Minimization in the Petroleum Industry: A Compendium of Practices. Reviews of the booklet by several IPIECA members has confirmed the universality of the compendium, and arrangements were made for 100 copies to be provided as an industry contribution to the International Cleaner Production Information Clearing House process. IPIECA will be presenting a paper at a seminar on cleaner production to be held in Australia early in 1992.

Contacts have been maintained with the Geneva-based secretariat for the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes etc. The Convention was ratified during the year, and a full secretariat in support of a Conference of the Parties and all related structures has been established.

Waste oils of petroleum origin are covered by the Basel Convention. An IPIECA working group to prepare technical guidelines on the management of waste oils has been established, and IPIECA has agreed to examine industry source material for this process.

Oil spill preparedness and response

In November 1990, under the umbrella of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), an International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation was agreed by 90 IMO member States. During the negotiating process the international oil industry, through IPIECA's Oil Spill Working Group, worked with the IMO secretariat to create a framework for close industry/government cooperation. This was directed to a Convention requirement for cooperative effort for development of national and regional contingency planning processes and related oil spill response education and training activities.

Late in 1990, agreement was reached for a joint IMO/oil industry programme of senior executive industry/government seminars through which there would be cooperative examination of the key elements of the Oil Spill Response Contingency Processes. The first seminar, organized by IPIECA and the host company, took place in September 1991 in Jakarta, Indonesia. The meeting was hosted by Pertamina and involved senior industry and government representatives from Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Brunei Darussalam, Papua New Guinea, Viet Nam and the Philippines.

A critical IMO/industry appraisal of the seminar confirmed initial confidence in the format which involves professionally moderated exchanges between international and regional experts and the senior industry and government executive participants. The dialogue is supported by carefully integrated video and slide materials.

A second seminar will be organized by IPIECA with the involvement of industry and government representatives of all Mediterranean coastal States. It will be held in Cairo in April 1992 and will be hosted by the Egyptian General Petroleum Company, with significant input from the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC).

Based on the perceived success of the Cairo seminar, arrangements will be made for an October 1992 seminar in Caracas, Venezuela, for the Latin American mainland countries. It will be hosted by Petroleos de Venezuela S.A. A seminar in Libreville, Gabon, hosted by Elf Aquitaine, and a Gulf seminar hosted by GAOCMAO and Saudi Aramco are already in preparation for 1993. Tentative plans are being made for the 1994 seminars which most likely will cover the regions of East Africa, North Eastern Asia and Australia/Polynesia.

TRICKLE UP PROGRAM

(Category II)

The mission of the Trickle Up Program ("Trickle Up") is to help end poverty by creating new opportunities for employment and economic and social well-being among low-income populations of the world. Founded in 1979, Trickle Up has given nearly 150,000 very poor people the opportunity to create businesses that they have planned and managed themselves. By offering $100 in start-up capital and basic business training to groups of five or more people, Trickle Up creates opportunities for change among the world's poorest populations.

The Trickle Up Program is a process for starting micro-enterprises which is shared with other non-governmental organizations and United Nations agencies for use in their development stategies. These organizations, employing the Trickle Up process in their income-generating programmes, are known as Trickle Up coordinators. Trickle Up provides them with training materials, programme support and services, and financial support. With their decision to volunteer their services to Trickle Up, coordinators demonstrate their commitment to the poor in their communities and encourage the development of the programme.

As of 31 December 1987, 5,563 Trickle Up businesses had been started in 67 countries; as of 31 December 1991, 23,014 Trickle Up businesses had been started in 93 countries. The business information reported is recorded in a computerized database. This provides accountability and programme information on action and results related to poverty reduction. The annual income for 1991 was $1,109,000. Primary sources of funding include individuals (37 per cent); foundations (33 per cent); Governments, including the Government of the Netherlands, Ministry for Economic Cooperation (17 per cent) and the United States Agency for International Development (3 per cent); corporations (6 per cent); organizations (1 per cent); and other (3 per cent).

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

Trickle Up representatives attended and actively participated in all NGO/DP annual conferences, and served on the NGO Executive Committee. Trickle Up presented a statement to the high-level meeting on technical cooperation among developing countries, at United Nations Headquarters, 20 September 1989.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

Trickle Up cooperates with UNDP and the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development. Their support over the past years has taken the following forms: coordinator workshops; development and production of training material for coordinators; an external evaluation of Trickle Up based on field visits; publication and dissemination of information about Trickle Up; a 27-minute video film about Trickle Up businesses, entitled "If Given the

Opportunity"; a feature article in UNDP World Development Annual Report, 1987 via the article, "Creating a better climate for private enterprise"; and publication and distribution of a document from the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development about Trickle Up, entitled "Liberating the potential of the poor", in Arabic, Chinese, English, French and Spanish.

UNDP representatives in countries visited by the presidents and programme officers of Trickle Up have cooperated by convening meetings with groups of coordinators or potential collaborators and generally helping to disseminate information about Trickle Up. As a result of these efforts, Trickle Up has been introduced to indigenous NGOs who have become coordinating agencies. In 1988, the UNDP resident representative in the Philippines convened a meeting of 55 NGOs who met with the President in Manila; he met again in 1990 with 25 NGOs. UNDP resident representatives have convened Trickle Up meetings in Argentina, Brazil, Malawi, Mexico and Sierra Leone. UNDP resident representatives have themselves served as Trickle Up coordinators in Guatemala and Honduras, as has the assistant resident representative in Madagascar. UNDP country funds are used to fund Trickle Up businesses in Benin.

United Nations Volunteers (UNVs) work as coordinators to encourage self-employment with the Trickle Up funds and technical systems support in nine Asian countries (Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Laos, the Philippines, Malaysia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Thailand), and in 11 African countries (Benin, Gambia, Guinea, Namibia, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe).

The countries in which Trickle Up businesses have been started are: (Africa) Benin (UNDP, UNESCO, UNV), Burundi (UNHCR), Equatorial Guinea (UNDP), Gambia (UNV), Guinea (UNV), Kenya (UNDP), Namibia (UNV), Senegal (UNIFEM and UNDP), Sierra Leone (UNDP and UNV), Sudan (UNICEF), Swaziland (UNDP and UNV), Togo (UNV), Uganda (UNV), United Republic of Tanzania (UNV), Zambia (UNV), Zimbabwe (UNV); (Asia) Bangladesh (UNV), India (UNV), Indonesia (UNV), Lao People's Democratic Republic (UNDP), Malaysia (UNV), Nepal (UNV), Pakistan (UNV), Philippines (UNICEF and UNV), Sri Lanka (UNV), Thailand (UNV), Vanuatu (UNV), Viet Nam (UNICEF); (Caribbean) Haiti (UNDP and UNICEF), Jamaica (UNDP); (Central America) Belize (UNICEF), Costa Rica (UNDP), Guatemala (UNDP and UNICEF), Honduras (UNDP); (South America) Brazil (UNDP).

Other relevant activities

Trickle Up has supported the passage of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

In 1989, Trickle Up representatives met with 20 NGOs in the Dominican Republic at a meeting convened by the United Nations Institute for Research and Training for Women. A Trickle Up training workshop sponsored by the UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa was convened in Nairobi, 12-17 August 1988. Thirteen coordinators from nine countries produced "Trickle Up training

tools". Trickle Up cosponsored the Symposium on Africa Food Security and Women Farmers, held at United Nations Headquarters during the mid-term review of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, on 13 September 1991. Trickle Up also participated in symposiums in 1988, 1989 and 1990.

Since 1990, Trickle Up has been working in Sudan through the kind of offices of UNHCR, UNDP and WFP.

In 1990, Trickle Up representatives took part in UNICEF's World Summit for Children and participated in the coalition of NGOs for Candlelight Vigils. Trickle Up representatives met with UNHCR Deputy Commissioner and the staff of the ILO in Geneva in 1990.

UNION OF ARAB JURISTS

(Category II)

The Union of Arab Jurists has been active in its endeavour to support the Charter of the United Nations during the years 1988-1991 to achieve its objectives in the areas of human rights, peace, disarmament and the elimination of racial discrimination.

The Union continues to perform its activities through its status with the Economic and Social Council, UNESCO, as a member of the CONGO Board, of the Special Commission of the NGOs on Disarmament, and as an observer with UNICEF. It also works with the Centre for Human Rights.

AJU has been active in defending human rights, world peace and disarmament and in working against racial discrimination. It has also worked for enhancing the principles of the Charter by submitting proposals and papers to the meetings of the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva.

On the occasion of the declaration of Human Rights Day, AJU organized a meeting in Baghdad, attended by a number of senior and prominent personalities concerned with human rights and politics. A symposium on teaching human law was also organized.

Annual and periodical activities

Over the period 1988-1991 AJU celebrated the following occasions: International Day for Women (8 March), International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (21 March), Anniversary of the signing of the Charter of the United Nations (26 June), International Day for Solidarity with the People of Namibia (26 August), United Nations Day (24 October), Human Rights Day (10 December). On these occasions, conferences and seminars were held and attended by peoples concerned with human rights and politics. Notifications and declarations were issued on the defence of human rights, World Peace and Security.

On the issue of human rights and legal matters, the permanent secretariat of AJU held annual meetings in Tunis, Algiers, Amman and Baghdad.

During the past four years AJU issued and submitted many notifications and messages to regional and international organizations concerned with human rights and peace. The Union also exerted efforts to prevent the eruption of the Gulf War and to find a settlement based on a just and durable peace. AJU also participated in many regional and international conferences on human rights, freedom of people, child welfare etc. and submitted papers on these issues.

Despite the difficult financial situation of the Union, due to the economic blockage unjustly imposed on Iraq, it is carrying out its tasks without any interruption.

During the period under review, the Union of Arab Jurists participated in the following meetings: Commission on Human Rights (February 1988), NGO Subcommittee on the Status of Women (Geneva, May 1988), International Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs (Hiroshima, August 1988), Special NGO Committee on Disarmament (Geneva, April 1988), Commission on Disarmament (Geneva, September 1988), Seminar on the administration of justice, organized by the Centre for Human Rights (Geneva, September 1988), NGO Committee on Human Rights (Geneva, October 1988), Congress of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (Brussels, October 1988), Meeting of the ALESCO (Tunis, September 1988), Seminar organized by the Division for Palestinian Rights (Geneva, August 1988), Conference organized by the International Progress Organization, on "International law and human rights" (Geneva, May 1989), Conference organized by the International Council on Disability (Vienna, December 1990), NGO Committee on Human Rights (Geneva, February 1990), Second United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries (Paris, September 1990). The Union was also active in the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and participated in several NGO meetings on the subject.

WORLD ORGANIZATION OF BUILDING OFFICIALS

(Category II)

The objective of the organization is to advance education in the building sciences, through the dissemination of knowledge on technology and construction. It has the power to do all or any of the following:

(a) To disseminate information and views already available in regard to the primary object of the organization;

(b) To promote safeguards from potential hazards;

(c) To find ways of preventing fires in existing buildings and those under construction;

(d) To promote the concept of standardizing construction materials, equipment, appliances and related matters, in cooperation with other disciplines;

(e) To pool the resources of members in order to facilitate consideration of mutual concerns and of finding ways and means of promoting unification of legislation on building, fire and allied codes, procedures, practices and directives;

(f) To promote cooperation among skilled, scientific, professional and lay groups which have aims and interests similar to those of the organization;

(g) To encourage and promote in all countries the establishment of appropriate means of study and action and of communication among the citizens with respect to the advancement of the primary object of the organization, and in this connection, to encourage the formation in every country of national organizations of building officials.

There was no increase in geographical membership and no substantial changes in sources of funding.

Consultative status was received from the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

In April 1988 the organization's president attended the eleventh session of the United Nations Commission on Human Settlements (Habitat) at New Delhi, India, and between 24 April and 3 May 1989 he attended the twelfth session of the Commission, at Cartegne De Indias, Colombia. Between 7 and 9 June 1989, the President attended the nineteenth session of the Working Party on Building of the Economic Commission for Europe at Vienna, Austria.

Between 9 and 13 April 1989, the Pacific Rim Conference of Building Officials was jointly hosted by the World Organization of Building Officials and the International Conference of Building Officials, at Honolulu, Hawaii. Between 24 and 29 September 1989, the International Conference on Municipal

Code Administration, Building Safety and Computers was jointly hosted by the World Organization of Building Officials and the Manitoba Building Officials Association, at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

On 2 October 1989, members of the World Organization of Building Officials observed World Habitat Day.

Between 22 and 26 October 1990 the Second World Congress of Building Officials was hosted jointly by the World Organization of Building Officials and the Australian Institute of Building Surveyors (New South Wales chapter), at Sydney, Australia. The theme of the World Congress was "A world of buildings towards a safe, healthy and attractive environment". The opening speech was delivered by the Governor General of Australia, and a keynote speech was made by the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat).

Between 5 and 7 October 1992 the Board of Governors of the World Organization of Building Officials met in London to discuss long-range planning with member organizations in the United Kingdom.

WORLD POPULATION SOCIETY

(Category II)

The World Population Society (WPS) is an independent, non-profit organization with a multinational Board of Directors. Founded in 1972, it advocates strong support by the United States and other national Governments and by United Nations agencies for policies and action programmes designed to slow population growth as an integral part of economic and social development. It promotes the fulfilment of the World Population Plan of Action and the recommendations of the International Conference on Population (Mexico City, 1984), encourages technical cooperation among developing countries, and fosters interdisciplinary approaches to population programmes. Since its last report it has directed much attention to establishing the integral relationships among population factors, development and environment, particularly in relation to the discussions at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in the drafting of Agenda 21 and, now, in its implementation.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

A representative of WPS participated in the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-First Century, organized by UNFPA in November 1989 and in the NGO group drafting recommendations for the Amsterdam Declaration issued by the Forum.

In April 1991 a member of WPS was selected by the United States Government to serve on the United States delegation to the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, as the representative of United States NGOs engaged in population activities. The relevance of population to environment and whether it should be dealt with at the Conference and in Conference recommendations was being hotly debated. The responsibility of the WPS representative was to deal with this subject for the United States delegation. In October 1991 he participated in Globescope Americas, an international conference of population and environment specialists from the United States and Central and South American countries, arranged by the Global Tomorrow Coalition. As a member of a select committee of the conference, he joined in drafting its recommendations to the United Nations Conference secretariat for preparation of a secretariat paper on the relationship of population to consumption, environment and poverty. The paper was submitted to the fourth session of the Preparatory Committee and adopted with small modifications. It was later approved by the Conference itself and became part of Agenda 21.

In 1991 WPS obtained funding from foundations to prepare a 15-minute video designed for use with national leaders to convey understanding of the integral relation of population factors to environment and development. The video was completed in 1992 and presented in Rio de Janeiro by a representative of WPS. It will be used further in implementing Agenda 21. A

copy has been made available to the Secretariat as an illustration of a means of presenting information to attain United Nations objectives beyond the usual print medium.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

In 1988 WPS made a proposal, supported in part by USAID and generally by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, to carry out the recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action and of the International Conference on Population, by assisting developing countries in Africa prepare and adopt national population policies plus action programmes to implement them. That work was completed in Nigeria and Zaire and begun in Liberia and Togo. In 1988-1989 work continued in Botswana and in Zambia where a national population policy was publicized at a national population conference. In Benin, preparations were made for a national population conference to draft a national population policy. Unfortunately the effective collapse of the Government and closing of the university caused the suspension of the project. (USAID initiated a project called options for five years and $10 million to assist developing countries prepare national population policies and action programmes and followed it with a comparable second five-year programme, still in effect.)

In 1989 at the request of the Secretary-General of the Population Commission of Egypt, a representative of WPS assisted the Government in drafting a national population policy and five-year action plan. After this work, the WPS representative felt it was important for the Government of Egypt and the President, personally, to be made aware of the longer-range implications of population growth in Egypt and of the need to reach a replacement level of fertility as soon as practicable, moving towards stopping population growth. A computerized presentation for this purpose was drafted in 1991. A presentation was scheduled with the President for March 1992. At the last moment the presentation was assigned instead to the Prime Minister and six principal ministers. It recommended that Egypt attempt to reach replacement level through a 20-year programme. The recommendation was accepted, and activities to carry it out were initiated at once. This decision and action will not only benefit Egypt but also many other countries, because Cairo will be the locus of the United Nations Conference on Population and Development in 1994. Egypt's determination and action will no doubt influence many other countries represented there.

WORLD SOCIETY OF VICTIMOLOGY

(Category II)

The World Society of Victimology is a not-for-profit non-governmental organization established to promote research about victims, assistance to victims, and advocacy of their interests throughout the world; encourage interdisciplinary and comparative research in victimology; and advance cooperation of international, regional and local agencies, groups and individuals concerned with the problems of victims. Its members include victim assistance practitioners, lawyers, social workers, physicians, university professors, students, government officials and national organizations for victim assistance.

There are 409 members from 51 countries. This represents a major increase in membership by country and within developing countries. For instance, there are more than 25 members from each of the four countries: Brazil, Canada, Germany and the United States of America. There are multiple memberships from the most populous countries, such as China, India, Nigeria and Russia. There are memberships from several other countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe.

The sources of funding continue to be membership fees plus occasional contributions from other sources such as the French Government and the Miyazawa Foundation in Japan.

WSV attends the major meetings organized by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, such as the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the Ministerial Meeting on the Creation of an Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, and meetings of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

It organized major ancillary meetings at the eighth Congress on crime prevention, the implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, drugs and traumatic stress. Written statements were submitted for the Congress.

WSV has been invited to attend meetings of NGOs by the United Nations programmes on these issues. It is contacted regularly by Governments and by the United Nations Secretariat for advice on both crime prevention and victim issues. Three reports were prepared for the Secretariat on the progress made in implementing the Declaration of Basic Principles, for instance.

Every three years WSV organizes a major international symposium on victimology, where the Declaration is given widespread distribution, discussion and assessment. The most recent was organized in Rio de Janeiro in August 1991, with attendance from more than 50 countries. The next is planned for Adelaide, Australia, in August 1994.

Articles are published about the Declaration in the WSV newsletter which comes out twice a year and in the International Review of Victimology, a scientific journal that is sponsored by WSV. There is a post-graduate course each year for students from all over the world which devotes at least one day exclusively to the Declaration.

WSV has also been active in the prevention of urban crime, which is now one of the three major axes of the work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. WSV cosponsored the Second International Conference on Urban Security, Drugs and Crime Prevention, organized in association with networks of cities and the French Prime Minister's office. The conference brought 1,600 people from 65 countries together to develop proposals to make world communities safer from crime and provided some important concepts for United Nations work in this area.

WSV continues to be involved in the implementation of those concepts, while assisting in the development of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, to be affiliated with the United Nations and located in Montreal, Canada. The centre will focus on urban crime prevention, community-based policing and victim assistance to make communities safer from crime across the world.

Three vice-presidents of WSV prepared reports at the request of the United Nations Secretariat on aspects of the Declaration of Basic Principles. WSV cooperates on a monthly basis by telephone and fax with the Secretariat, and prepares reports and publications for it.

WSV is a small-budget organization and so does not provide financial assistance. However, members of the executive committee have been instrumental in obtaining funding for some students and conferences in developing countries.

WORLD TRADE CENTERS ASSOCIATION

(Category II)

The goals of the World Trade Centers Association (WTCA) closely parallel those of the United Nations. Established in 1968, WTCA's mission is to promote international trade, cooperation and communication; foster increased participation in trade by developing nations; help regions around the world establish their own world trade centres, and establish programmes of mutual assistance among trade centres.

With the support and leadership of WTCA, the world trade centre concept has spread to all parts of the world, encompassing people of every social, economic and political background, bringing them together for the purpose of achieving these goals.

Over the past four years, 75 new members have joined the Association. At present, WTCA has 241 member organizations, in 231 cities and in over 63 countries world wide. Over 60 of the members are located in the developing world. Approximately 75 have produced fully operating trade centres, and more than 25 others are currently constructing centres.

To implement its goals, WTCA is dedicated to further strengthening its existing programmes while working to develop new services. Over the past four years, WTCA has been very active in the following areas:

(a) Educational services. World trade centres around the world offer language instruction and training programmes on international business activities. New York's World Trade Institute is a fine example of the strides being made in this area. Last year, it trained approximately 8,000 business people in topics related to international commerce. A 210-hour International Trade Certificate programme is under development and will be available at world trade centres around the world in the near future.

(b) Trade missions. WTCA members work together on an ongoing basis to arrange and organize trade missions to different cities. Many world trade centres - most of them from industrializing countries - are currently working with the Center in New York to organize trade missions to the New York metropolitan area in October 1992.

(c) WTC Network. An innovative product of WTCA, the WTC Network is a computerized trade lead and message system. At present, use is offered by over 160 world trade centres and can be accessed in 75 countries with a local telephone call. The most remarkable feature of the system is the bulletin board, which functions much like an automated classified listing, except that it allows for direct and immediate interaction between buyers and sellers. Users advertise their products or services, find trading partners and conduct transactions, without leaving their keyboard.

Through special arrangements with trade publications and business newspapers around the world, WTC Network's bulletin board leads are printed

regularly in publications such as Journal of Commerce (United States), Les echos (France), Daily Trade News (Republic of Korea), and World Trade News (United Kingdom). This exposure increases the Network's potential readership to almost 4 million people.

The work of WTCA is carried out by nine action committees. One is the Industrializing Nations Committee, which was established to promote and assist world trade centres in the industrializing world. It works in a number of ways:

(a) It provides information on sources of funding and international project aid for WTC projects;

(b) It is a source of information and assistance on WTC development to the industrializing world (e.g., communication services, computerized/manual trade resources);

(c) It offers WTC personnel training and consultative services by the WTCA Planning and Finance, Trade Policy and Education, and Communications Committees;

(d) It develops ideas on pertinent projects in technology transfer, economic development etc.;

(e) It liaises with international development agencies and other bodies for the benefit of the industrializing world.

WTCA's Industrializing Nations Committee often works in support of the efforts of various United Nations organizations, including UNCTAD, GATT and UNDP. For example, the UNCTAD secretariat invited the chairman of the Committee to help it in its preparation for UNCTAD VIII.

Another WTCA committee that works in close contact with United Nations organizations is the Trade Policy and Education Committee, which researches pertinent issues affecting the growth of international business and provides practical ways to benefit from such analysis. It also has the responsibility of promoting the understanding of important trade and international business issues through information and education programmes. Committee members consult periodically with the Director General of GATT and with senior representatives and other delegates to GATT. The Committee met recently with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

WTCA itself is in consultation with UNCTAD regarding a United Nations effort to establish trade point centres - high technology trade centres located world wide, assisting local businesses to export their goods. Since the purpose and function of the proposed trade point centres are already embodied as part of fully operating world trade centres, there is a unique opportunity for cooperation that could result in a more effective and more efficient response to our shared goals.

UNITED
NATIONS

E

Economic and Social Council

Distr.
GENERAL

E/C.2/1993/2/Add.5
17 December 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
18-29 January 1993
Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

QUADRENNIAL REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, CATEGORIES I AND II

Quadrennial reports, 1988-1991

Reports submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968

Addendum

* E/C.2/1993/1.

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ASSOCIATION AFRICAINE D'EDUCATION POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

(Category II)

The goal of the Association africaine d'éducation pour le développement (ASAFED), a pan-African non-profit non-governmental organization (NGO), is to increase African public awareness and knowledge of development problems. For that purpose, it publishes the quarterly review Famille & développement (Family and Development) and organizes educational seminars.

ASAFED is made up of national chapters in the 18 African member countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, and Zaire.

Publications

ASAFED's periodical Famille & développement was regularly published during the 1988-1991 period, from No. 47/48 to No. 59.

That was made possible in part by grants received from: the International Development Research Centre (Canada), the Canadian International Development Agency (Canada), and Switzerland's Department of Swiss Cooperation for Development and Humanitarian Assistance.

Seminars organized by ASAFED

(a) Inter-African seminar on women, health and communication, held from 5 to 14 September at Lomé, Togo, jointly with the Centre for African Family Studies (CEFA/CAFS) of Nairobi and the Panafrican Institute for Development (PAID) of Douala;

(b) Inter-African seminar on the role of journalists in promoting awareness of traditional practices adversely affecting the health of women and children, held from 25 to 30 April 1990 at Lomé, Togo, in cooperation with the Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children (Geneva) and UNICEF.

Meetings in which ASAFED has participated

(a) United Nations seminar on human rights from 5 to 7 April at Lomé, Togo;

(b) Seminar/workshop on the Health and Nutrition Education Guide, held from 12 to 17 June at Kpalimé, Togo, by Catholic Relief Service (CATHWEL) and UNICEF;

(c) Days of reflection on the current situation and future prospects of African youth, held in observance of World Food Day by FAO from 11 to 15 October, at Lomé, Togo;

(d) NGO forum on the process of development in Togo, held from 19 to 20 December 1988 at Lomé, Togo, by UNDP, IMF and the World Bank;

(e) Seminar to make African journalists aware of population issues, held from 10 to 12 May 1989 at Yaoundé, Cameroon, by UNFPA;

(f) Preparatory meeting on a strategy for children in the 1990s, held from 6 to 7 July 1989 at Lomé, Togo, by UNICEF;

(g) Regional consultation on Education for All, held from 27 to 30 November 1989 at Dakar, Senegal, by UNICEF, UNESCO, UNDP and the World Bank;

(h) Global Consultation on the Right to Development as a Human Right, held from 8 to 12 January 1990 at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland, by the United Nations;

(i) World Conference on Education for All, held from 5 to 9 March 1990 at Jomtien, Thailand, by UNICEF, UNESCO, UNDP and the World Bank;

(j) International seminar on the interaction between the status of women and population phenomena, held from 28 May to 1 June 1990 at Lomé, Togo by UNFPA;

(k) Inter-African Meeting on Traditional Practices Adversely Affecting the Health of Women and Children, held from 19 to 24 November 1990 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, by the Inter-African Committee (Geneva), the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), UNFPA and UNICEF;

(l) Regional African Preparatory Conference of UNCED, held from 11 to 16 July 1991 at Cairo, Egypt, by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

(m) Subregional NGO meeting on literacy in Francophone Africa, held from 3 to 5 October 1991 at Porto-Novo, Benin, by UNESCO;

(n) International African NGO seminar on "Water and Environment", held from 21 to 25 October 1991 at Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

(o) International Forum on "Health – A Conditionality for Economic Development: Breaking the Cycle of Poverty and Inequity", held from 4 to 6 December 1991 at Accra, Ghana, by WHO.

Relations with agencies of the United Nations system

The documents and summary records of United Nations bodies reach us regularly and are made use of. In exchange, WHO, UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, etc., receive the ASAFED periodical Famille & développement.

ASAFED regularly pays its dues to the UNICEF NGO Committee and to the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the

Economic and Social Council (CONGO), and took a direct part in the election of the Bureau in Geneva in 1991.

Through its representative in Geneva, ASAFED takes part in the work of CONGO at the Palais des Nations on a regular basis.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF THE WORLD REFUGEE PROBLEM

(Category II)

The considerable scientific activity of the Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem (AWR) becomes particularly evident at its annual conferences, which, from 1988 to 1991, took place in the following countries and dealt with the following subjects:

1988	Augsburg, Germany	Refugees and human rights
1989	Salzburg, Austria	De facto refugees
1990	Strasbourg, France	Fortieth anniversary of AWR. History, growth and future of refugee research
1991	Ancona, Italy	Refugees in the world

The average number of participants in each conference was 100, including university professors, social workers and representatives of international organizations, Governments and voluntary associations. Representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees played a very active part in the proceedings. Even delegates to the Council of Europe in Strasbourg made their contribution to the work of the conferences.

The annual conferences led to the issuance of a number of important documents:

(a) 1988. The situation in Romania and the violation of the human rights of the Hungarian and German minorities;

(b) 1989. The situation in Bulgaria and the violation of the human rights of the Turkish minority, as well as a document on de facto refugees;

(c) 1990. General principles for the solution of refugee problems;

(d) The situation in the former Yugoslavia.

All of the above were transmitted to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, all international organizations, interested international Governments and national Governments.

The most important of the studies by the international expert committees making up AWR - on legal matters; international refugees; documentation; statistics, terminology and bibliography; youth; integration; foreign workers; sociology and health - and by various partners of the association have been published in the quarterly AWR Bulletin, which appears in four languages (English, French, German and Italian). We shall cite only a few of the most important titles, out of a total of more than 300:

(a) Internationale Fachtagung zum Asylrecht der Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung in Wildbad-Kreuth;

(b) Norme concernenti i diritti e le garanzie dei richiedenti asilo a lo status di rifugiato;

(c) The international perspectives of Australia's immigration policies;

(d) Les problèmes des réfugiés dans le monde en 1986 et 1987;

(e) Der Beitrag der griechischen Flüchtlinge and Vertriebenen aus Kleinasien zum Aufbau Neugriechenlands;

(f) La legislazione comparata sul diritto di asilo nei paesi occidentali;

(g) Juridical structures of refugee and migration questions;

(h) Le problème des réfugiés de facto en Belgique.

AWR also publishes the series Traités sur le problème des réfugiés. This, as well as the AWR Bulletin, is regularly sent to the Economic and Social Council. In addition, the various national chapters of AWR sometimes publish books on refugee problems.

In order to stimulate interest in refugee questions among young people several national chapters have set up youth groups bringing together specialists and social workers under 30.

Not only has AWR taken part regularly in UNHCR working sessions, it has also maintained contacts with the various volunteer agencies concerned with the problems of refugees and with the Council of Europe's Committee on Migration, Refugees and Demography.

WORLD ASSOCIATION OF CHILDREN'S FRIENDS

(Category II)

The World Association of Children's Friends (AMADE) is represented by affiliated associations, known as "regional AMADEs", in 18 countries: Austria, Belgium, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, France, Greece, Guinea, Italy, Lithuania, Madagascar, Monaco, Philippines, Senegal, Spain, Switzerland, Togo, and Zaire.

Its goal is to support and promote all organizations and undertakings devoted to the physical, moral and spiritual welfare of the world's children, whatever their race, nationality or religion, in a spirit of complete political independence.

On the moral or intellectual plane, AMADE is active in the following areas:

(a) Opposition to the portrayal of violence on television. Each year a UNESCO-sponsored AMADE prize is awarded at the Monte Carlo International Television Festival to a quality film meeting the ideals of UNESCO and AMADE.

(b) Protection of the unborn child. AMADE combats excessive genetic engineering and fights for a legal status for the unborn child. In April 1989 a day of debate was held under AMADE auspices at the European Parliament in Strasbourg on children endangered by science. AMADE has worked to have protection of the child still unborn mentioned in the preamble to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

(c) Combating drug use by young people.

(d) Combating juvenile prostitution.

(e) Combating the involvement of children in armed conflicts.

On the material plane, AMADE contributes to projects put forward by national AMADEs on the recommendation of its projects Committee.

AMADE gives case-by-case assistance with projects undertaken in other countries, such as:

(a) To the Kurds in 1991;

(b) To the schools of Caiza, Bolivia;

(c) To the Fondation syndrome de l'enfant battu, Belgium;

(d) To a drop-in centre for handicapped children, Guinea;

(e) For the purchase of a grain mill, Togo;

(f) For the development of market garden operations, Togo;

(g) To build a garage for apprenticeship training, Togo;

(h) To set up a weaving workshop, Madagascar;

(i) To outfit a training centre for handicapped young people, Greece.

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE INSPECTION COMMITTEE

(Category II)

The International Motor Vehicle Inspection Committee is a totally non-profit international non-governmental association. Its purpose is to propose, coordinate and develop scientific studies and investigations designed to improve the quality and efficiency of the control of vehicles now in service. In pursuit of that scientific goal it promotes international cooperation among its members by forming various working groups focusing on the study of problems having to do with carrying out and promoting technical inspection throughout the world. Among the most active working groups are those dealing with braking, pollution, steering and suspension, lighting, chassis, overall quality of inspection stations and extension of technical inspection to developing countries.

General assemblies are held every two years. The last two were held in Stockholm in 1988 and in Oslo in 1990, one recommendation being adopted at each. A general assembly is planned in Singapore in 1992 and another for 1994, probably in Vienna. In addition, the Committee regularly organizes a symposium, between general meetings, in Brussels. At these symposia the Committee formulates resolutions to continue the work of the working groups and recommendations are adopted at the general meetings.

The Permanent Bureau of the International Motor Vehicle Inspection Committee also takes part in and cooperates with the activities of the Working Group on traffic safety and made proposals when the draft amendments to the 1968 Vienna Convention on Road Signs and Signals and technical conditions applicable to vehicles were under consideration. Accordingly, the Geneva Convention that is to replace that convention will contain a recommendation for carrying out technical inspection on private cars, to the extent possible, in all States Members of the United Nations. The draft as a whole has been sent to New York.

The Working Group on traffic safety also undertook a traffic safety campaign in 1991 in which the organizations belonging to the Committee participated. A message regarding the need for obligatory inspection of all vehicles on the road was prepared following the campaign and was submitted by the Secretary General on 23 March 1992 at the special meeting held to evaluate the campaign, which was organized by the European Economic Commission.

In addition, the Committee is a member of the NGO Committee on Development and is represented on it by its permanent representative in New York.

UNITED
NATIONS

E

Economic and Social Council

Distr.
GENERAL

E/C.2/1993/2/Add.6
7 December 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS
18-29 January 1993
Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

QUADRENNIAL REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, CATEGORIES I AND II

Quadrennial reports, 1988-1991

Report prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968

Addendum

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* E/C.2/1993/1.

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INTER-AMERICAN AND IBERIAN PUBLIC BUDGET ASSOCIATION

(Category II)

A. General information on the organization

1. The Inter-American and Iberian Public Budget Association arose from the concern of a group of specialists from various Latin American countries who met in Caracas in 1971, during the First Inter-American Budget Seminar. During the Second Budget Seminar, held in Lima from 24 to 27 July 1972, that idea was realized with the signing of the Association's Charter.

2. During the Third Budget Seminar, held in Santiago de Chile in May 1973, the inaugural session of the General Assembly was held, at which the Association's Statutes were approved and the Board of Directors was appointed for the period 1973 to 1975. The Charter has been signed by 58 members from 19 countries and by 5 international organizations.

B. Goals of the organization

3. The Association's purpose is set out in article 2 of the Statutes.

4. The Association has as its purpose to: promote advances in budget theory and techniques in the public sector in the American and Iberian countries; provide advisory services to international organizations; encourage the exchange of publications and experience among the specialists and civil servants of those countries; promote the dissemination and use of new techniques; carry out research in the area of budget administration; collaborate with other institutions in this field, and promote the establishment and strengthening of national public budget associations in the countries mentioned.

5. The organization concerned is an independent international civil association, the aim of which is to facilitate links among specialists and the exchange of experience and concerns with regard to the further improvement of the public budget system.

C. Activities of the organization

6. With regard to the activities carried out during the period under review, efforts during the first six months were focused on the analysis of the context in which the Association would operate and on goal-setting, the goals being institution-building, widespread publicity and participation in the international arena. During that short period, the nineteenth issue of the Revista de la Asociación Interamericana de Presupuesto Público (the Revista) and the first issue of the Boletín de la Asociación Interamericana de Presupuesto Público (the Boletín) were published (Buenos Aires headquarters).

7. In 1988, despite financial difficulties, an Agreement was concluded with what is now called the Latin American and Caribbean Organization for Higher Auditing Sciences (OLACEFS) (formerly called the Latin American Institute of Auditing Sciences (ILACIF)), and joint activities were carried out. Likewise, three issues of the Revista and three issues of the Boletín were published, and activities were carried out with the Intergovernmental Financial Consortium, of which the Association became a member.

8. Also in 1988, efforts were undertaken with a view to the holding of another Budget Seminar, among other possible approaches. Negotiations to that end were unsuccessful, however, since Ecuador, the country which had offered to host the event, was unable for various reasons to confirm its proposal.

9. These and other results were outlined in greater detail on the occasion of the Sixteenth Inter-American and Iberian Seminar held in San José, Costa Rica, in June 1989. During that same year, the 11th regular meeting and the 10th special meeting of the Executive Board were held, at which officers were elected, Buenos Aires was again chosen as the headquarters of the Board of Directors, and the Chairman of the Board of Directors was re-elected. Three issues of the Revista and two issues of the Boletín were published in that year.

10. The following year, in May 1990, the Seventeenth Inter-American and Iberian Seminar was held in Guatemala City. During the Seminar, the 11th special meeting and the 12th regular meeting of the Executive Board were held. At the latter meeting, a brief account was given of the main features of the budget programmes executed, with emphasis being placed on the actions carried out jointly with OLACEFS and the Intergovernmental Financial Consortium and the publications issued. (In that year, three issues of the Revista and three issues of the Boletín were published.)

11. During the Eighteenth Inter-American and Iberian Seminar, held in Washington, D.C., from 19 to 25 May 1991, the 12th regular meeting and the 12th special meeting were held; it was at the latter meeting that a change of officers was decided on, with the headquarters remaining in Buenos Aires and with Roberto Martirene, accountant and current National Budget Director of Argentina, serving as Chairman of the Executive Board. During 1991, two issues of the Revista and two issues of the Boletín were published.

D. Publications

12. With regard to the research papers produced during the period under review, and starting with those prepared for the Inter-American and Iberian Seminars, mention can be made of the following: first, "Fiscal deficit and inflation", by Alcides Saldivia, presented at the Seminar held in San José, Costa Rica; next, "Comments on the Inter-American and Iberian Seminars held from 1971 to 1987", presented by Rodrigo Jaque in Guatemala City, and lastly, "Argentine experience with the partial veto and non-compliance with laws involving expenditures", by Miguel Angel Bolivar, and "Practices, features and issues of financial management in the American and Iberian countries", by A. Premchand, presented at the Seminar held in Washington, D.C.

13. The following were also published: "Training in government budgeting and accounting", by Angel Gorostiaga, presented at the Second Annual Conference on New Developments in Government Financial Administration, organized by the Intergovernmental Financial Consortium; "Budget programming and administration: the Argentine experience", by Miguel Angel Bolivar and Horacio Muscia, presented at the Third Conference, and "The budget process in a turbulent context", by Angel Gorostiaga, presented at the Fourth Conference.

14. In addition, a paper entitled "Ethics and corruption in the civil service of countries with a high inflation rate" was presented by José Luis Devoto at the First Inter-American Conference on Fraud and Corruption, and a paper entitled "Streamlining the budget process", by Adolfo Rinaldi, was presented at the Twentieth Inter-American Accounting Seminar.

15. Another area covered was that of relations with national associations and efforts to promote their establishment. During the period under review, links were established with the American Association for Budget and Program Analysis, which has its headquarters in Washington, D.C.

E. Other activities

16. Furthermore, plans were made for future activities with various international organizations with which links had been established during the period under review. Mention should be made, in this connection, of the activities planned with the Agency for International Development (AID), the German Foundation for International Development and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), as well as the publication by Spanish institutions (the Budget Directorate and the Spanish Public Budget Association) of a journal dealing with public expenditures in the Latin American countries.

17. The activities carried out during the four-year period can be summarized as follows: the holding of four Seminars; the publication of 10 research papers, 12 issues of the Revista and 11 issues of the Boletín; participation in various national and international events; active links with OLACEFS and the Intergovernmental Financial Consortium; efforts to promote the establishment of and support for national associations; and talks concerning joint activities with AID, IDB, the German Foundation for International Development and Spain. This account makes it clear that the Association's initial goals of institution-building and widespread international publicity have been fulfilled to a reasonable extent.

ANDEAN COMMISSION OF JURISTS

(Category II)

A. General information on the organization

1. The Andean Commission of Jurists is a regional international non-governmental organization, the central goal of which is to further the promotion, defence and dissemination of the principles underlying the rule of law and respect for human rights and democratic institutions. It is active in the six countries of the Andean region (Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela). Its headquarters is in Lima, Peru, and since 1990 it has had an active national branch in Bogotá, Colombia.

2. In 1987 the Commission obtained consultative status (category II) with the Economic and Social Council. It has also established "cooperative relations of a general type" with the Organization of American States (OAS), pursuant to OAS General Assembly resolution AG/RES 57 (1-071). The Andean Commission of Jurists is a member of the International Commission of Jurists.

3. In order to achieve its goals, it carries out activities involving study (research), training (seminars, courses), dissemination of information (forums, conferences), publications and the formulation of alternative proposals concerning the subjects and issues relevant to the work of institutions.

B. Participation in subsidiary bodies and meetings of the Economic and Social Council

4. During the period covered in this report, the Andean Commission of Jurists participated in and delivered statements at all the sessions of the Commission on Human Rights (from the forty-fourth session in 1988 to the forty-seventh session in 1991).

5. At the forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions, the statements were focused on the need to strengthen the rule of law and on human rights issues, under the agenda items on enforced or involuntary disappearances (item 10), extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (item 12) and the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile (item 5).

6. At the forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions, the statements dealt with the right to development (with proposals being made concerning the problem of drug trafficking and its relationship to human rights) and with enforced or involuntary disappearances, torture, and summary or arbitrary executions in the Andean region.

7. During the period under review, the Andean Commission of Jurists provided information to some thematic protection mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights and supplied them with analytic criteria. These mechanisms were: the

Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and the Special Rapporteur on the use of mercenaries as a means of impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination.

8. The Andean Commission of Jurists participated in the International Workshop on National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, organized by the United Nations Centre for Human Rights in collaboration with the Government of France. The event was held in Paris from 7 to 9 October 1991.

C. Cooperation with specialized agencies of the United Nations

9. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The Andean Commission of Jurists has maintained close contact with UNHCR regional offices in Buenos Aires and Caracas, from which information has frequently been obtained concerning requests for refugee status submitted to those offices by individuals or groups from the Andean region.

10. United Nations International Drug Control Programme. The Andean Commission of Jurists has maintained relations and held meetings with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, and has made proposals and recommendations concerning alternative development policies for the coca-growing rural areas of the Andean region.

D. Other relevant activities

11. Implementation of United Nations resolutions. One of the main impediments to the full and prompt implementation of United Nations resolutions is their insufficient dissemination to government authorities, the media and the public. Accordingly, the Andean Commission of Jurists has regularly made it a practice to publish in its information bulletin (a quarterly publication which is circulated in 48 countries) resolutions and decisions (whether or not in treaty form) on items which are relevant to the fulfilment of its goals.

12. Elaboration of international instruments. The Andean Commission of Jurists also contributed actively to the long and complex process of elaboration of the Declaration on the protection of all persons from enforced disappearance, which was drafted in 1991. It should be noted that the text was submitted to the Commission on Human Rights for adoption at its forty-eighth session, which will be covered in the next quadrennial report.

13. Workshop-seminar on the international protection of human rights. The Andean Commission of Jurists held an international workshop-seminar in 1989 and 1990 on the international protection of human rights, which was designed to provide lawyers, judges, prosecutors and non-governmental organizations in the Andean countries with training to enhance their knowledge and utilization of international mechanisms for the protection of human rights.

14. In the development of these seminars, the Commission received technical and material support from the Centre for Human Rights, which facilitated participation by the experts who taught the courses, and obtained the necessary printed materials.

IBERO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AERONAUTIC AND SPACE LAW AND COMMERCIAL AVIATION

(Category II)

1. From 12 to 16 October 1988, the Eighteenth Ibero-American Days organized by the Ibero-American Institute of Aeronautic and Space Law and Commercial Aviation were held in Asunción, Paraguay. The Institute's President and Secretary-General served as President and Secretary-General of the event, which was attended by 300 delegates from the civil services, universities and airlines of all the countries of the Ibero-American, North American and European regions. Resolutions were adopted on the topics of "The responsibility of air-traffic control bodies" and "Matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit". Thorough consideration was also given to "The 1971 Montreal Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation" and "The system of cooperation between enterprises in the field of air transport", with resolutions being adopted on both topics.

2. The reports on these topics were published and the resolutions were transmitted to Governments and international organizations, including the Latin American Civil Aviation Commission (LACAC) and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

3. From 18 to 20 October 1989, the Nineteenth Ibero-American Days organized by the Institute were held in Madrid, Spain. They were attended by 400 delegates from the civil services, universities and airlines of the countries of the Ibero-American, North American and European regions, as well as by independent scholars. Resolutions were adopted concerning: "The European Community's new aviation policy and its relationship to Ibero-America", "The approach reflected in the Guatemala Protocol and the 1975 Montreal Protocols", and "The doctrine elaborated by the Ibero-American Institute on Aeronautic and Space Law and Commercial Aviation and its impact on Ibero-American national and international legislation".

4. As a result of this Congress, a hardbound edition of the "Report on the Nineteenth Days" (Memoria de las XIX Jornadas) was published and disseminated to all the members of the Institute, the participants in the aforesaid Days and the international organizations concerned, including LACAC and ICAO.

5. From 10 to 12 October 1990, the Twentieth Ibero-American Days organized by the Institute were held in Miami, United States of America. They were attended by 500 delegates from the civil services, universities and airlines of the countries of the Ibero-American, North American and European regions, as well as by independent scholars. Resolutions were adopted concerning: "Spain, a bridge between the European Community and Ibero-America", "Multilateralism and the Ibero-American policy of the United States in the field of civil aviation" and "A legal study of electromagnetic space".

6. As on previous occasions, these resolutions were disseminated to the Governments and organizations concerned, including LACAC and ICAO.

7. From 6 to 9 November 1991, the Twenty-first Ibero-American Days organized by the Institute were held in Lisbon, Portugal. They were attended by 700 delegates from civil services, universities and airlines, as well as independent scholars. Resolutions were adopted on the following topics: "Air transport: service prospects", "Air transport intermediaries" and "The labour legislation covering flight crews". All these resolutions were transmitted to the Governments and international organizations concerned, including LACAC and ICAO.

8. The Institute, which has observer status with LACAC, sent a delegation to all the meetings held by LACAC, and collaborated with it on the resolutions adopted at these congresses from 1988 to 1991.

9. As at 31 October 1991, the Institute's membership roster consisted of the following:

Individual members	404
Corporate members	29
Total	433

10. The Institute disseminates periodically to all these members an information bulletin concerning activities and topics of interest relating to aeronautic and space law, and frequently provides them with books and publications free of charge.

UNITED
NATIONS

E

Economic and Social Council

Distr.
GENERAL

E/C.2/1993/2/Add.7
16 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS
18-29 January 1993
Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

QUADRENNIAL REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, CATEGORIES I AND II

Quadrennial reports, 1988-1991

Reports submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 3 May 1968

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* E/C.2/1993/1.

92-83754 (E) 180293 23/02/93

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GLOBAL COMMITTEE OF PARLIAMENTARIANS ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(Category II)

The Global Committee is a non-profit action-oriented organization that provides information and organizational resources to parliamentarians promoting integral human development, especially in the areas of population, development, environment, and the welfare of women and children.

Established in 1982, the Global Committee acts as a liaison for national parliamentary groups on population and development and their five regional organizations, the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, the Inter-American Parliamentary Group, the Africa Parliamentary Council, the Arab Adhoc Committee and the European Adhoc Committee.

Africa: Botswana, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gambia, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritius, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe;

Arab region: Egypt, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia;

Asia and the Pacific: Australia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam;

Europe: France, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden, United Kingdom;

Western hemisphere: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United States of America. A subregional group in the Caribbean includes Barbados, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago.

Through the Global Committee and its regional affiliates, parliamentarians are linked with international organizations that implement population and development programmes. They include UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO and the International Planned Parenthood Federation. The Global Committee takes no policy position on population issues. Its aim is to help parliamentarians develop policies appropriate to their own national political and cultural circumstances.

Initial support for the Global Committee was provided by UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, the International Planned Parenthood Federation, the World Bank, and several private donors from Japan and the United States. Today, it undertakes joint programmes with United Nations agencies and international development aid organizations of several national Governments. It also receives support from private sectors. Donor Governments, United Nations agencies and private foundations each provide approximately one third of the Global Committee's funding.

In addition to the Economic and Social Council, the Global Committee has consultative status with UNICEF and the United Nations Department of Public Information, and is a member of the UNFPA NGO Committee.

Since 1982, the Global Committee has extended its parliamentary network on population and development to every region of the world, chiefly through the support of international and regional conferences and workshops. All of the activities of the Global Committee were undertaken in collaboration with UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF; some also received support and cooperation from Habitat, UNHCR, UNESCO and UNEP.

Activities undertaken between 1988 and 1991

April 1988, Oxford, England - The First Global Survival Conference of 100 parliamentarians and 100 spiritual leaders from 52 countries established a unique dialogue on the most critical issues facing humankind.

July 1988, Gaborone, Botswana - Parliamentary-Media Workshop on Africa's Children - one of the many series of parliamentary workshops on child survival organized in collaboration with UNICEF. The Botswana meeting was the first ever to invite news media as full delegates.

February 1989, Manila, Philippines - Fifth Asian Parliamentarians Meeting on Population and Development.

March 1989, Africa - A group of Japanese young business leaders visited Côte d'Ivoire, Niger, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe in a study mission which included meetings with parliamentarians and which was arranged by the Global Committee and the Africa Parliamentary Council in collaboration with UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF. Result: an agro-economic training and information centre based in Zambia.

March 1989, Washington, D.C. - Five members of the Global Committee, from the Americas, Asia, Africa and Europe, testified before the United States Congress on the interrelationship of population, food, the deteriorating natural resource base and the debt crisis.

August 1989, Côte d'Ivoire - Africa Parliamentary Council's Leadership Education Workshop on Population and Development for French-Speaking African Parliamentarians.

September 1989, Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic - Second Arab Parliamentary Conference, organized by the Arab Parliamentary Union and the Global Committee and sponsored by UNDP and UNFPA. The participants established a special subcommittee to deal with critical population and development issues, the environment, food and water security in the Arab region.

October 1989, Bridgetown, Barbados - Legislators from 20 Caribbean nations and territories held a three-day symposium on the needs and rights of children.

It was sponsored by UNICEF in collaboration with the Global Committee and the Inter-American Parliamentary Group on Population and Development and hosted by the Barbados chapter of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

January 1990, Moscow - Parliamentarians attended the Global Forum on Environment and Development.

March 1990, New Delhi, India - The Asian Women Parliamentarians Conference, sponsored by UNFPA.

March 1990, Quito, Ecuador - Second Western Hemisphere Parliamentary Conference.

October 1990, Bangkok, Thailand - Third General Assembly of the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development.

February 1991, Seoul, Republic of Korea - Seventh Asian Parliamentarians Meeting, which reviewed the Asian population agenda against the Bangkok Declaration which emanated from the Asian Forum Conference in 1990.

June 1991, Jakarta, Indonesia - National workshop attended by parliamentarians and spiritual leaders to focus on the impact of religion on environment.

August 1991 - Asian parliamentary study mission to Latin America, arranged in cooperation with the Asian Forum and the Inter-American Parliamentary Group.

WORLD COUNCIL OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

(Category II)

The principles and mandate of the World Council of Indigenous Peoples are to support fully the objectives and activities of the United Nations, and particularly to the human rights organs, such as the Commission on Human Rights, the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, and the specialized agencies such as UNESCO, the ILO and WHO, through its regional affiliate, the Pan American Health Organization.

WCIP has conducted numerous conferences and seminars on a variety of issues concerning the work of the United Nations in different regions of the world. The information it has disseminated has always included the United Nations resolutions and plans of action which directly affect the lives of indigenous peoples.

Under the five-year plan of action developed by the organization, its activities fall into the following areas: socio-economic development, advocacy of indigenous rights, resolution of conflicts, dissemination and exchange of information and special attention to programmes related to the quincentennial of the voyage of Columbus, environmental concerns and gender participation.

Commission on Human Rights

WCIP has sponsored various delegates attending the annual sessions of the Commission on Human Rights. Its participation is dedicated to follow-up procedures on the report of the Subcommission and country focus on violations of human rights. It contributes on an annual basis as well by providing information to interested countries such as Canada, which conducts consultations with national and international non-governmental organizations.

Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

The organization participates actively in the annual proceedings of the Subcommission by sponsoring regional delegates to further their concerns and discussions with the experts attending the sessions.

Working Group on Indigenous Populations

WCIP has participated in the deliberations of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations by providing verbal and written submissions on the topics of their agenda with specific suggestions on the first draft of the declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples and calling the United Nations

to declare the International Year for the World's Indigenous People, on the theme "The new relationships between indigenous peoples and nation States".

WCIP has supported the efforts of the Working Group and has expressed its interest in the end of this phase in order for Governments to express their opinions widely on the declaration of principles.

International Labour Organisation

Considerable time has been devoted to the revision of Convention 107 concerning indigenous and tribal peoples in independent countries and leading up to the adoption of Convention 169 in 1989 by the General Conference of the ILO. To that end, WCIP coordinated various seminars and workshops to provide information necessary for the revision and to make recommendations on the language expected in the final version. WCIP has also consulted with the ILO on the ratification of Convention 169 in various countries. By December 1991, Bolivia, Colombia, Mexico and Norway had ratified it.

UNESCO

The activities of 1992 in relation to the so-called discovery of America, or "encounter of the two worlds", have given WCIP an opportunity to cooperate directly with UNESCO on a parallel basis with its programme "Amerindia '92". It co-sponsored a process in which conferences were planned for 1991 and 1992, in cooperation with the International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development (Montreal), and with the participation of indigenous organizations from North, Central and South America and the Caribbean.

The first conference was held with great success in November, in Ottawa-Hull, Canada, under the title "Strengthening of the spirit". A follow-up conference is expected to take place in Mexico to formulate possibilities of direct dialogue between nation States and indigenous peoples.

International seminars

The Vice-President of WCIP participated in a United Nations seminar in January 1989 on the effects of racist and racial discrimination and the social and economic relations between indigenous peoples and States. The seminar produced important recommendations, and for the first time a special rapporteur came from an indigenous non-governmental organization.

The President of WCIP attended the meeting of experts, who met to review the experience of countries in the operation of schemes of internal self-government for indigenous peoples (Nuuk, Greenland, 18-24 September 1991).

WCIP sent delegates to the preparatory committee meetings of the World Council on Human Rights and Development (Rio de Janeiro, 1992).

The President and delegates from North America participated in the annual conferences of the Department of Public Information at United Nations Headquarters.

Regional organizations

WCIP provides support to the efforts of the Organization of American States to bring forward juridical instruments pertaining to the rights of indigenous peoples.

The President of WCIP has participated in the development of a plan of action within the Pan American Health Organization to attend to the needs of indigenous peoples.

The President has been active in supporting the Guadalajara Declaration of the Ibero-American presidents and the deliberations leading to the establishment of a regional fund for the support of indigenous peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean.

WCIP continues to sponsor Inuit delegates from Alaska at the annual meetings of the International Whaling Commission which determines hunting quotas for the protection of whales.

WCIP held its sixth General Assembly in Tromso, Norway, and welcomed the message given by the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights.

WCIP has been elected to the Board of the Conference of NGOs with Consultative Status at the Economic and Social Council.

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Economic and Social Council

Distr.
GENERAL

E/C.2/1993/2/Add.8
16 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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Addendum

Mutual Assistance of the Latin American Government Oil Companies (ARPEL)

(Category II)

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* E/C.2/1993/1.

92-84638 3923i (E) 260293 02/03/93

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MUTUAL ASSISTANCE OF THE LATIN AMERICAN GOVERNMENT OIL COMPANIES

(Category II)

Mutual Assistance of the Latin American Government Oil Companies (ARPEL) was created on 2 October 1965 at the Third Conference of the Latin American Government Oil Companies in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It represents the governmental petroleum industry of Latin America and is at present composed of 18 active member companies - 17 from Latin America and 1 from Canada.

ARPEL's objective is to foster mutual collaboration and cooperation among its members in support of their common interests, aiming at their development, commercial and technological integration, as well as mutual assistance, environmental protection and development of the Latin American oil industry in the world.

In 1990 five major subjects were studied by ARPEL: oil trading in Latin America, goods and services for the oil industry in Latin America, environmental protection and emergency plans, the natural gas market in Latin America, and the situation of the Latin American oil companies in the world context.

The relations of ARPEL with other international organizations are as follows:

(a) UNIDO. The Industrial Development Board agreed at its eighth session to grant ARPEL consultative status;

(b) United Nations. In 1976 the Economic and Social Council decided to reclassify ARPEL to category II consultative status;

(c) Latin American Integration Association (ALADI). In September 1967, the Latin American Free Trade Association decided to grant category C status of private regional associations to ARPEL. Since 1980 ARPEL has worked with ALADI on activities related to integration in the areas of materials, equipment and services for oil industry.

ARPEL is also closely connected to ECLAC, Organización Latinoamericana Energia (OLADE), Centro Inter-Americano Investigación Documentación Formación Profesional (CINTERFOR), Associación Latinoamericana Armadores (ALAMAR), Comisión Integración Elétrica Regional (CIER), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Sistema Económico Latinoamericano (SELA), the World Bank, and many other international organizations. With most of them, collaboration and cooperation agreements have been signed.

ARPEL publishes information received from those branches of the United Nations concerned with hydrocarbons and petrochemicals in terms of exploration, exploitation, refining, transportation, commerce and research.

Between 1988 and 1991 the organization and programmes of mutual assistance were discussed in four ordinary and two extraordinary assemblies, and four coordinator's meetings. On matters such as exploration, production, computer application, marketing and other aspects of the oil industry, 14 expert group meetings were held. The sub-Andean Cooperative Hydrocarbon Project, started in 1988, sponsored by the World Bank and the Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation and financed by the Assistance Corporation with a budget of 6,500,000 Canadian dollars, is coming to an end, with great success.

A seminar on human resources was organized with the ILO and CINTERFOR in Montevideo, Uruguay, with very significant results.

In October 1988 several events were held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil: the Second Latin American Hydrocarbon Congress, the Second Latin American Exposition of Equipment and Services Produced in Latin America for the Hydrocarbon Industry, and the First International Seminar on Petroleum Law. These events were attended by all the member companies of ARPEL plus the leading concerns serving the oil industry, from Latin America and abroad.

ARPEL publishes a newsletter, ARPEL Hoy, dealing with specialist subjects related to different areas of petroleum activity in the member companies, and the quarterly Technical Bulletin of ARPEL, which includes papers coming from ARPEL's meetings of experts, abstracts of papers in English, Spanish and Portuguese, and other papers considered of value.

During the period in question, the High-level Meetings of Managers in Different Areas of Member Companies were created, and three permanent Committees were established: Managers of Research Centres, Managers of Environmental Protection, and Managers of Human Resource Development. Since January 1990, eight Managers and Committee meetings have been held in several countries of Latin America.